IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 on page 10 with the following paragraph.

The vector **y** of linear phase estimates is a vector of noisy data that can be represented as a vector **u** = $[u(0),u(1),...,u(N-1)]^T$ plus a noise vector **t** = $[t(0),t(1),...,t(N-1)]^T$ (i.e. **y** = **u**+**t**). A component u(n) can be represented by the linear equation dependent of the pair (θ_0, f_0): $u(n) = \theta_0 + n * T_s * 360 * f_0$ where T_s is the sampling period (in seconds), θ_0 is in degrees, and f_0 is the carrier ~~offset~~ frequency **offset** in Hertz.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 30 on page 17 with the following paragraph.

Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary curve obtained by applying the curve fitting algorithm to a sequence of phase values $\theta_3(n)$. As shown in Figure 6, ten input phase values are used to predict the eleventh phase value which is expressed linearly as a function of the carrier ~~frequency~~ **phase** offset estimate $\hat{\theta}_0$=34° and the carrier ~~phase~~ **frequency** offset estimate $\hat{f}_0$=1/(8T_s) as previously described. The noisy phase data represent the input phase values, the LS and RLS curve-fit represents the straight line approximation of the noisy data, and the LS and RLS predictor is the predicted value obtained by using the RLS method.